

WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH - FOR THE YEAR

1 9 6 3.



WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE RURAL DISTRICT
MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

1963.

ChairmanCouncillor W.L. Young
Vice-Chairman.....Councillor W.G. Milton

COUNCILLORS:-

The Revd. W.R. Buckett	F.C. Jennings
G.P. Burt	Major H.J. Legg
J. Cheyne	R. Parke
J.H. Clarke	A.R. Priddle
Major A.P. Gumm	T.H. Sutton
E.N. Hall	Mrs. L.M. Tattersall
D.C. Trehane	

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

G.B. Hopkins, M.B., CH. B., B. Pharm., D.P.H.

Holding appointments of:-

- Senior Assistant County Medical Officer.
- School Medical Officer.
- Medical Officer of Health - Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District.
- Medical Officer of Health - Wimborne Minster Urban District.
- Medical Officer of Health - Borough of Blandford Forum
- Medical Officer of Health - Blandford Rural District.

Contributing roughly:-

Wimborne and Cranborne Rural District.....	1½ days per week.
Wimborne Minster Urban District.....	½ day per week
Borough of Blandford Forum.....	¼ day per week.
Blandford Rural District.....	½ day per week.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:-

W.R. Chick. M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:-

F. Boam, M.A.P.H.I. M.R.S.H.

G. Hall, M.A.P.H.I.

MEAT INSPECTORS:-

A. Holmes, M.A.P.H.I.

R.E. Hargreaves. M.A.P.H.I.

N. Jacobs. M.A.P.H.I. (Commenced November)

Dr. Noel Pearson of the North Dorset Area very kindly acts as my Deputy in an honorary capacity during my holidays.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year 1963 commenced with such unusually severe weather conditions that repercussions upon the health of the community were inevitable, though oddly enough by no means generally adverse. Conditions were such that the normal mixing and fraternising of the population was reduced and epidemics of minor illness normally routinely seen in the first quarter of the year were conspicuous by their absence. Old people were affected adversely, and reference is made to a case of perilously low body temperature in an old man. It would be interesting to know how many unrecognised cases did occur amongst old people during the exceptionally cold conditions which prevailed, bearing in mind that the condition can develop in less severe circumstances. It is not a risk to which the fortunate tenants of the proposed old people's flatlets at Colehill will be exposed in their centrally heated dwellings.

During December a health education drive directed to the dangers of smoking was staged in secondary and grammar schools with the aid of the Central Council for Health Education mobile team. Lectures, films, discussions and demonstrations were all deployed and were well received by students and staff. Questions were very freely put and the effort was considered very well worth while. Junior school headmasters invariably report the existence of some smoking amongst junior children, especially boys, and it is hoped to include the older juniors in future campaigns.

Deaths from lung cancer exceed by roughly five times those due to road accidents and numbered fifteen in the Rural District during 1963. Smoking is also implicated in cancer of the larynx, mouth, oesophagus, bladder, kidney and lip, and in bronchitis, emphysema, stomach and duodenal ulcers, circulatory diseases, coronary disease, other heart diseases and cirrhosis of the liver. It is a habit which is well worth combating and the most profitable age groups upon which to concentrate are those during which the habit has either not started or is in its infancy.

"

"Perhaps we desire death; or why is poison so sweet?... Robinson Jeffers

No startling departures from normal were seen in the sphere of infectious diseases, indeed the only thing startling in this sphere is the enormous reduction in mortality since the 1930s. The national mortality from tuberculosis in children in the 1 to 15 age group is now one per cent of that in 1939, the mortality from pneumonia is about one quarter of that in 1939. The average number of cases of diphtheria each year in this country from 1933 to 1942 was 55125, with 2,783 deaths.

In 1962 there were 16 cases and two deaths, and no other country in the world can claim quite such a dramatic fall.

The percentage of children in your district immunised against diphtheria is about 90. This is higher than the County average which is itself a very commendable figure. This statement applies equally to poliomyelitis immunisation.

Reference has been made in a previous report to the affluent society's increasing need for food and the consequent emergence of risks thought to have been largely conquered in this country. A classical example was frozen bulked egg with its food poisoning properties, including paratyphoid, now in its turn dealt with by the pasteurisation requirements. But the affluent society also imports typhoid via its members who are able to go farther afield on holiday. Another recent example was the peculiarly poisonous mould found on certain samples of groundnut meal from tropical countries. Even milk, wholesome as it is was found to frequently contain traces of penicillin, the affluent society's cows having shared in the affluence and received modern antibiotics. This small risk to the allergic members of the community has been combated since March 1st by routine testing of milk and financial penalty for excess penicillin.

Comprehensive statements have been made in previous reports on water supplies. There are three main sources, two deep bores through chalk and one river. Deep bores in chalk suffer from the disadvantage of hardness, now greatly minimised by the widespread substitution of detergents for soap, but there are two factors on the credit side deserving of mention. One is that contamination of water supplies by radioactive fallout is minimised under chalk strata, and the other is that the incidence of coronary thrombosis is less in hard water areas than in soft water areas.

The two water boards supplying the area keep a careful check on their supplies by bacteriological and chemical means and a table of independent results from the public health laboratory included in this report reveals very satisfactory standards.

My 1962 report referred to a dairy upon which very adverse comments had been made and upon which some very tentative steps had been taken by the end of the year. By the end of 1963 these tentative steps had metamorphosed to a reasonable probability of substantial improvement but stop press reveals that this inordinately long dormant chrysalis seems unlikely to emerge a butterfly in the foreseeable future.

The detailed survey of houses with a rateable value under £10 commenced in 1961 had extended to thirteen parishes out of a total of 21 by the end of the year, Sturminster Marshall and Verwood having been completed in 1963, the latter especially constituting a considerable task.

The large total of 35 houses demolished in 1963 was a hard blow struck in the campaign for better housing and this coupled with the houses improved with grant aid made a significant contribution to the growing impression of neatness, tidiness and air of prosperity, which will pervade the whole district following the completion of the survey and action taken thereon. There remains the hard core of old folk who cannot adapt themselves to the idea of change and cling tenaciously to old cottages which provide small comfort by modern standards. This problem is a steadily diminishing one.

The staff of the department received urgent consideration during the year when the pressure of work on the full time meat inspectors became too great. Another inspector was appointed towards the end of the year making the complement at the slaughterhouse three inspectors; even with this 50% increase in staffing, difficulties continued for a time owing to abnormal circumstances in international meat trade arising from the very severe winter of 1962-1963.

There follow the customary details under Sections A to D, a section on persons in need of care and attention, the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, ending with a complete statistical tabular review of the work of the department and including the details presented to the Ministry of Labour on the relevant sections of the Factories Act.

J. H. H. H.

JULY, 1964

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

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Area in acres.....	80, 863
Population - mid year - as estimated by Registrar General..	29, 310
Total estimated number of inhabited houses.....	9, 742
Rateable value at 1st April, 1963.....	£970, 587
Estimated product of 1d rate at 1st April, 1963.....	£4, 052.8.11

As supplied by the Registrar General.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>WCRDC.</u>	<u>England & Wales.</u>	<u>Administrative County.</u>
Total registered.....	522	275	247			
Legitimate.....	490	260	230			
Illegitimate.....	32	15	17			
Standardised Rate per 1,000 population.....				19.9		16.4

STILLBIRTHS.

Total registered.....	3	1	2
Legitimate.....	3	1	2

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant Deaths (under one year).....	7	3	4
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Infant Mortality Rate.....	1.3
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<u>DEATHS.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>WCRDC.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>Administrative County</u>
Total registered...	377	207	170	10.8		13.9

Comparability Factors.

Births.....	1.12
Deaths.....	0.84

SECTION ANATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.POPULATION

The customary rise took place, the estimate probably being less than the actual.

BIRTHS

The rate was distinctly higher than that for the County.

DEATHS

The rate showed a drop though it still closely approached the national figure.

SECTION BAMBULANCE.

The Ambulance Service is provided by the Dorset County Council. Control is centralised in Dorchester and the Service operates from local centres in Wimborne and Ferndown.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

This is situated at Dorchester and provides an excellent bacteriological service.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The County Council provided Infant Welfare Clinics in Wimborne, Ferndown, Handley, Verwood, West Moors, West Parley and Corfe Mullen.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The County Home Help Scheme provided a service in Wimborne and surrounding district.

SECTION CPREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Tuberculosis.....	3
Erysipelas.....	3
Scarlet fever.....	3
Encephalitis.....	1
Pneumonia.....	4
Whooping cough.....	18
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	1
Measles.....	679

TUBERCULOSIS

At the end of the year the number of cases in the Tuberculosis Register was as follows:-

Pulmonary

Males..... 71
Females..... 65

Non-Pulmonary

Males..... 4
Females..... 5

SECTION D.
STATISTICAL TABLES.....1963

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<u>CAUSES OF DEATH</u>		<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
11.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory.....	1	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease.....	1	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	6	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.....	13	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	-	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22	19
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	-	1
16.	Diabetes.....	1	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	17	29
18.	Coronary disease, <u>a</u> ngina.....	52	25
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.....	3	4
20.	Other heart disease.....	20	20
21.	Other circulatory disease.....	13	12
22.	Influenza.....	2	-
23.	Pneumonia.....	15	9
24.	Bronchitis.....	12	5
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system.....	4	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	5	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate.....	1	-
31.	Congenital malformations.....	2	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	12	16
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.....	2	1
34.	All other accidents.....	3	3
35.	Suicide.....	-	6
TOTAL.....		207	170

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION
STATISTICS.

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<u>POLIOMYELITIS</u>				<u>DIPHTHERIA. WHOOPING TETANUS. SMALLPOX.</u>									
<u>Oral.</u>			<u>Salk</u>			<u>COUGH.</u>							
<u>Full</u>													
<u>Course.</u>	<u>3rd.</u>	<u>4th.</u>	<u>P.</u>	<u>3rd.</u>	<u>4th.</u>	<u>P.</u>	<u>B.</u>	<u>P.</u>	<u>B.</u>	<u>P.</u>	<u>B.</u>	<u>P.</u>	<u>B.</u>
401	85	733	52	109	41	349	187.	345	117.	394.	188.	133.	105.

PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 and 1951 Amendment.

An old man was reported in my last year's report as requiring removal to hospital. He was suffering from neglect and a dangerously low body temperature though the weather was fairly mild. His life was saved by his removal and though his own behaviour had been the cause of his relatives leaving him, they eventually agreed to take him back largely in order to preserve their tenancy of an old tied cottage.

During the intense winter early in 1963 the circumstances above related were repeated and it became imperative to remove him once more on a magistrate's order. The old man was again suffering from a sub-normal temperature, the external air temperature was well below zero, and a few hours after admission a fatal complication developed from which he rapidly died.

An able bodied man in full-time employment was visited in his own property. The state of the property with regard to decorative condition, cleanliness and repair was appalling and the structure itself beyond rescue. There was a large mud puddle with a plank across it in the living room, the dirty glass in the very inadequate window was merely propped in place, and cobwebs had aged to black woven ropes. It was felt that no useful purpose would be served by the issue of notices to this man requiring him to clean his premises, the structural and decorative state having gone beyond recall, and that in view of his poor health and inadequate diet he would be far better in lodgings where he would receive care and attention. Successful pressure was applied to this end and the Council followed up quickly with a demolition order on the property.

HOUSING

The detailed re-survey of the District was continued and completed in the Parishes of Sturminster Marshall and Verwood.

24 houses were reported as being beyond repair at reasonable expense and dealt with as follows:-

Demolished.....	6
Rendered fit.....	1
Action proceeding.....	2
Awaiting representation.....	15

Reports as to the condition of houses under £10 rateable value in these Parishes, were presented to the Council, and detailed reports submitted on those properties considered to be unfit and not repairable at reasonable expense.

Several further cases of the Owner/Occupier who is reluctant to move, came to light and in a number of such cases the Council decided not to force them out of their present homes.

In the remaining cases approaches were made to try to persuade Owners to carry out modernisation schemes, but although a steady flow of proposals to this end was received through the year, it is felt that there are still a number of houses which could with advantage be improved.

HOUSING ACT, 1957, Section 3.

Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925

1.	The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be not in all respects fit for human habitation.....	93
2.	The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.....	65
3.	The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works or (b) the making of demolition or closing orders.....	28
4.	The number of notices served requiring the execution of works.....	52
5.	The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.....	5
6.	The number of demolition orders made.....	18
7.	The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsections (3) and (4) of section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957...	10
8.	The number of houses demolished.....	35

The Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, Section 15 (4)

1.	The number of dwellings overcrowded (at 31.12.63).....	1
2.	The number of families therein.....	1
3.	The number of persons involved.....	9
4.	The number of new cases reported (in 1963).....	Nil
5.	The number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....	2
6.	The number of persons involved.....	15
7.	The number of return cases of overcrowding.....	Nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.Discretionary Grants.

17 applications involving 20 housing units were received, 3 owner occupied and 17 tenanted. 3 applications were refused. The total sum granted was £5, 382, averaging £269. per house, as opposed to £11, 326 for 1962, and an average of £241 per house.

STANDARD GRANTS

The following table gives details together with those for 1962:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Approved.</u>	<u>Owner</u> <u>Occupied.</u>	<u>Tenanted.</u>	<u>Baths.</u>	<u>Wash-hand</u> <u>basins.</u>	<u>Hot</u> <u>Water</u> <u>Supply</u>	<u>W.C's.</u>	<u>Warders.</u>
1962.	30	19	11	29	30	30	29	19
1963.	38	22	16	31	33	34	34	31

Action Taken since 1955

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Houses</u> <u>Demolished.</u>	<u>Houses.</u> <u>Closed.</u>	<u>Houses</u> <u>Repaired.</u>	<u>Discretionary</u> <u>Grants.</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>Grants.</u>
1955	-	2	9	70	-
1956	9	13	49	111	-
1957	12	-	40	73	-
1958	12	1	117	67	-
1959	2	-	28	50	29
1960	10	1	15	61	50
1961	26	3	40	37	64
1962	17	-	103	57	35
1963	35	-	65	20	38
TOTALS.	123	20	466	546	216.

The publication of the Housing Bill, 1963, at the end of the year aroused considerable interest in view of the expressed intention of the Government to secure an increase in the rate of improvement to houses.

The method envisaged by the Bill looks unwieldy and cumbersome and will necessitate considerable work both administratively and in the field if effective action is to be taken. Much of its impact will depend upon the re-actions of tenants, if these are unfavourable then the whole procedure will become protracted and long drawn out.

The relaxing of certain basic requirements as to Ownership and enforcement of conditions may well prove to be a mixed blessing, but the proposed increases in financial assistance are certainly very welcome.

If, as stated above, the Council decides to implement this legislation when it reaches the Statute Book, considerable work will be involved and more assistance in the Department may well be essential.

CARAVAN SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Two sites were not completely brought up to the Council's standard by the end of the year, although the detailed proposals for additional buildings had been received for approval.

The usual Autumn incursion of gipsies to the Holt area brought complaints regarding conditions there. Your Inspector endeavoured to get some improvement but after each "clear up", conditions quickly reverted to normal.

Some concern arose over the proposal to utilise an area at Three Cross for re-settling families from an adjoining Authority, although the site was quite unsatisfactory for this purpose. This scheme appeared to have made no progress at the end of the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

A review of all food premises in the District was undertaken and confirmed the opinion that the general standard is very good.

The Surveyor's Department has co-operated in abling a joint examination of proposals in respect of known food premises, the problem remaining is that of shops built as general purposes premises and which subsequently are used as food premises.

As a result of pressure and advice by your Inspectors, one small bakery has been completely redesigned to their requirements.

Four reports as to the sale of unfit food were made to the Public Health Committee. In three cases the Council agreed that the retailers be warned as to future conduct and in the fourth case the Company who baked the offending loaf offered no defence in proceedings at the local Magistrates Court where they were fined £10. for selling a loaf of bread containing a piece of string.

The routine sampling of foods disclosed two small quantities of meat products which upon examination were found to contain salmonella. Re-examination of further quantities gave negative results.

A very necessary step was taken towards reducing the incidence of food borne disease by the adoption of the Liquid Egg (Pasteurization) Regulations, 1963. This material has long been known as a source of intestinal diseases, particularly the imported liquid egg.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES.

<u>PRODUCER.</u>	Grade 1.	2.	3.	4.	Totals.
Creemier.....	3	2	1	-	6
Lyons.....	1	-	-	-	1
Neilsons.....	-	2	-	-	2
Sarum Ice-cream Co.....	1	-	-	-	1
Walls.....	6	2	-	-	8

CONDEMNED FOOD

79 lbs Cooked Ham.	54 lbs corned beef.
18 lbs Gammon.	8 lbs Pork.
4 lbs Brisket.	14 lbs Dried peas.
1083 Miscellaneous Tins.	

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of cattle units processed at the Abattoir increased during the year by slightly under 20%. Some 93,000 odd carcasses were examined by your Inspectors - the value of these approaching £1½ million.

The quantity of stock varied widely from month to month, the peak periods being in mid-summer and early autumn. At the peak periods, the number of animals considerably exceeded any previous maxima, and it is in this connection that attention is drawn to the Council's obligations under the Meat Inspection Regulations which became operative as from 10th October, 1963. These Regulations made the inspection and stamping of meat in slaughterhouses a legal duty of Local Authorities and prescribe in detail the manner in which the inspection is to be undertaken. In spite of these fluctuations in the numbers of animals to be inspected, it will be obvious that our organisation for examination must be at least capable of dealing with the maximum demands made upon it, and should be planned on that basis. Inevitably, as a result of fluctuations in the opposite direction, there may well be periods when the Inspectors are underworked, but the Meat Trade being what it is, there is no possibility of overcoming this problem.

The increased numbers of animals being slaughtered made it imperative that the number of Inspectors be increased, and in November, Mr. N. Jacobs from Bristol was appointed to the Department. Shortly after taking up his appointment Mr. Jacobs was absent due to illness over a period of some weeks, so that it is not possible to give in this report a comment on the working of the new Inspection Regulations, also taking into account the increases in the numbers of animals to be inspected.

<u>C. BOVIS</u>			<u>Clean Beef.</u>				<u>Total</u>
<u>Cows and Bulls.</u>							<u>all</u>
<u>Viable.</u>	<u>Calc.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Viable.</u>	<u>Calc.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	
January.....	-	-	1	6	7	7	
February....	-	1	4	3	7	7	
March.....	-	-	2	1	3	3	
April.....	-	-	1	6	7	7	
May.....	1	1	-	4	4	6	
June.....	1	1	3	3	6	8	
July.....	-	-	4	3	7	7	
August.....	1	1	5	4	9	11	
September...	-	-	3	3	6	6	
October.....	-	-	6	1	7	7	
November....	-	1	5	2	7	7	
December....	3	1	5	1	6	10	

The number of cases of C. Bovis on record is still a source of concern and the minute size of the cysts necessitate careful examination by your Inspectors of each and every carcass.

Throughout the year, it will be apparent, that with the exception of March, the average incidence was about the same in number with marginal increases in the three summer months.

CARCASSES INSPECTED.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Horses.</u>
Number killed.....	10, 708	4, 727	4,491	42, 911	30, 451	Nil
Number Inspected...	10, 708	4, 727	4,491	42,911	30,451	Nil
<u>All Diseases</u> <u>except Tuberculosis</u> <u>and cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcass condemned.....	3	44	32	261	341	Nil
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned.....	4,219	3,168	9	3,838	3,424	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only</u> Whole carcasses condemned.....						
	6	1	-	-	1	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	45	3	-	-	350	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis.</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....						
	37	6	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.....	39	6	-	-	-	-

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1959

The situation as to administration and supervision of milk production remains unchanged.

The premises referred to in my last report changed hands in the Spring, and for some months the whole situation remained static whilst the new owner and tenant negotiated. Eventually the tenant purchased part of the property from the new owner and submitted alternative proposals for a dairy which, with minor modifications, were agreed. At the end of the year the materials and equipment for this latter scheme were on site so that a start would be made in 1964.

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REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL - CLEANSING.

A replacement for the small petrol-engined refuse vehicle was ordered and delivered in October. This vehicle is of the latest diesel-engine continuous loading type and has a loaded capacity of almost twice that of the unit it has replaced.

Compression vehicles of this type, although expensive initially, are the only method available by which transport running costs can be kept to a minimum. So much material presently consists of plastic and other packaging material that the cost of single bulk loads is quite prohibitive.

The annual exercise as to improvements to this service brought no change to present arrangements. In October the speed-up of collection in the Rural Parishes came into operation and seems to have been much appreciated.

One troublesome problem at Corfe Mullen has now been eliminated by the Council authorising special arrangements for the few houses affected. This has been of considerable help to the inhabitants, several of whom commented that they were most grateful for the help given.

It is unfortunate that the easing of our labour problems has not lasted very long, and difficulties have for some time past arisen in recruiting sufficient and suitable labour. At the end of the year the strength was short of two men.

Requests for the cleansing service continued to increase and for some time considerable overtime working was essential to keep the situation within even barely tolerable delays. The Council reviewed the circumstances, and decided that a fourth unit was necessary. The vehicle arrived late in December so that it had no effect on the situation in 1963.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No flooding troubles arose during the year although such problems were anticipated following the thawing out of snow and ice after the long cold spell at the beginning of the year.

Work was undertaken to deal with the surfacing and draining of the Westwood Avenue/Southlands Avenue Estate, and its completion when connected to the sewers will end another chapter of complaints and criticism.

Contractors at Palmers Ford made steady progress on the disposal works although weather conditions at first delayed matters. It is hoped that its completion in 1964 will be on schedule so that progress can be made in relieving drainage troubles in West Moors and the remainder of Ferndown. In the late Autumn a start was made in laying sewers in these two areas and work is forging steadily ahead.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. - Contd.

Subject to certain amendments, the proposals for draining Corfe Mullen have now received the blessing of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and it is hoped that the Council will be able to invite ~~tenders~~ for this project in 1964.

Total capital expenditure undertaken by the year end amounted to £750,000. During the year 218 houses were connected bringing the total number connected up to 2918.

87 reports of unsatisfactory drainage were brought up to the Public Health Committee. Many were reports of property owners finding themselves in difficulties with so-called septic tank systems and asking your officers for help and advice as how best to use this most unsatisfactory system of drainage disposal.

Drainage problems arising from this type of disposal are a constant source of trouble, and it is hoped that in the early future both Corfe Mullen and Verwood will have sewers and sewage disposal works, at which time all the large parishes will have been dealt with. Owing to the tendency to allow building with cesspool or septic tank drainage, it is becoming apparent that the Council must also undertake the provision of similar facilities in both Alderholt and Sturminster Marshall, well before the end of the present decade.

NUISANCES.

During a short spell of warm sunny weather in Mid-September three complaints were received regarding swarming and cluster flies. Assistance was given the householders concerned, with spraying, and when the weather became cooler, the flies disappeared.

As will be seen from the summary below, the number of Statutory Notices issued fell considerably, whereas considerably more result was achieved following the issue of an informal request.

	<u>SUMMARY.</u> <u>Served.</u>		<u>Complied.</u>	
	<u>Informal.</u>	<u>Statutory.</u>	<u>Informal.</u>	<u>Statutory.</u>
Public Health Act, 1936.....	88	3	87	4

WATER SAMPLES - PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

<u>PARISH.</u>	<u>Class 1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
Chalbury.....	2	-	-	-	2
Colehill.....	-	-	1	-	1
Corfe Mullen.....	-	-	-	2	2
Hampreston.....	2	-	-	1	3
Holt.....	-	-	-	4	4
Pamphill.....	1	1	3	18	23
Shapwick.....	1	-	-	2	3
Sturminster Marshall.....	4	-	2	9	15
Verwood.....	13	-	2	13	28
West Parley.....	1	-	-	-	1
Wimborne St. Giles.....	-	-	-	5	5
Woodlands.....	-	-	-	1	1

Of the 55 Class 4 samples 20 were repeat samples where the original supply was tested more than once. Work was undertaken to six private supplies and eventually a satisfactory report received, 13 properties abandoned the existing source and were connected to the main. Twelve properties were to be dealt with by action under the Housing Act, 1957, and there remained outstanding two cases awaiting a mains connection and two cases requiring further treatment.

WATER SAMPLES - PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

<u>PARISH</u>	<u>Class 1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
Alderholt.....	3	-	-	-	3
Chalbury.....	2	-	-	-	2
Colehill.....	4	-	-	-	4
Corfe Mullen.....	7	-	-	-	7
Cranborne.....	2	-	-	-	2
Edmondsham.....	1	-	-	-	1
Gussage All Saints.....	2	-	-	-	2
Gussage St. Michaels.....	1	-	-	-	1
Hampreston.....	12	-	-	-	12
Hinton Parva.....	1	-	-	-	1
Hinton Martell.....	1	-	-	-	1
Holt.....	2	-	-	-	2
Horton.....	2	-	-	-	2
Pamphill.....	1	-	-	-	1
Pentridge.....	2	-	-	1	3
Shapwick.....	2	-	-	-	2
Sixpenny Handley.....	2	-	-	1	3
Sturminster Marshall.....	8	-	-	-	8
Verwood.....	9	-	-	-	9
West Moors.....	5	-	-	-	5
West Parley.....	5	-	-	-	5
Wimborne St. Giles.....	1	-	-	-	1
Witchampton.....	1	-	-	-	1
Woodlands.....	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS.....	77	-	-	2	79

Supplies from both the Bournemouth and District Water Company and the Poole and East Dorset Water Board have been adequate in quantity and quality. No explanation can be found for the two Grade 4 samples, as repeat samples at the same spot proved to be entirely satisfactory and no other unsatisfactory samples have arisen.

Samples for bacteriological examination have been sent to the Dorchester Laboratory.

During the year arrangements were made between the Council and the Corporations of Bournemouth, Poole and Southampton for future chemical examinations to be undertaken by the Southampton Corporation Analyst, and a five year agreement to this end was accepted by the Council.

PARISH	No. of Houses.	POPULATION.	HOUSES.	MAIN		STANDPIPES.		WELLS & PRIVATE SUPPLIES.	
				POPULATION.	HOUSES.	POPULATION.	HOUSES.	HOUSES.	POPULATION.
Alderholt.....	284	840	254	782	12	19	18	39	
Chalbury	43	126	28	98	2	2	13	26	
Colehill	917	2,532	893	2,471	6	17	18	44	
Corfe Mullen	1,127	3,399	1,109	3,354	4	10	14	35	
Cranborne.....	193	560	149	493	1	1	43	66	
Edmondsham.....	56	156	46	142	-	-	10	14	
Gussage All Saints.....	73	186	65	170	1	3	7	13	
Gussage St. Michael.....	63	192	54	179	3	5	6	8	
Hampreston.....	2,245	6,736	2,224	6,688	2	4	19	44	
Hinton Martell.....	91	312	86	301	-	-	5	11	
Hinton Parva.....	20	70	17	67	3	3	-	-	
Holt.....	356	1,072	324	1,018	2	4	30	50	
Horton.....	108	362	84	321	3	7	21	34	
Long Crichel.....	33	99	30	92	2	6	1	1	
Moor Crichell.....	78	251	73	240	5	11	-	-	
Pamphill.....	237	692	195	640	-	-	42	52	
Pentridge.....	76	168	62	133	-	-	14	35	
Shapwick.....	78	214	69	191	3	5	6	18	
Sixpenny Handley.....	252	738	219	664	15	29	18	45	
Sturminster Marshall.....	407	1,195	372	1,094	6	17	29	84	
Verwood.....	1,025	3,112	955	2,990	16	29	54	93	
West Moors.	843	3,047	825	2,977	5	27	13	43	
West Parley.....	745	2,259	735	2,230	1	4	9	25	
Wimborne St. Giles.....	141	438	120	400	2	5	19	33	
Witchampton.....	145	438	134	409	9	24	2	5	
Woodlands.....	114	351	97	300	7	15	10	36	
TOTALS.....	9,750	29,545	9,219	28,444	110	247	421	854	

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Number of Factories Registered in the district101

Number of inspections made during the year.....123

Factories Act 1961 - Part 1 of the Act.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	17	-	-
2. Factories not in- cluded in 1. in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	93	106	-	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).				

Number of cases in which defects were found:-

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		<u>No.of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.</u>
			<u>To H.L. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanli- ness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation	4	4	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROL

	<u>Council Premises</u>	<u>Private Premises</u>	<u>Business Premises</u>	<u>Agricul- tural Premises</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total No. of visits made by staff	15	2710	314	323	3362
Total No. of premises inspected:-					
(a) on complaint.....	-	233	49	57	339
(b) on survey.....	15	2477	265	266	3023
Total number of premises found infested.....					
	15	736	93	227	1071
Number of premises treated.....	15	736	93	227	1071
Number of premises cleared.....	15	736	93	227	1071

MICE.

Number of complaints received.....	-	27	6	7	40
Number of premises treated.....	-	27	6	7	40
Number of premises cleared.....	-	27	6	7	40

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Water supply.....	230
Drainage.....	498
Stables and Piggeries.....	50
Caravans and Moveable Structures.....	603
Factories etc.....	123
Refuse Collection.....	49
Refuse Disposal.....	189
Rodent Control.....	3362
Schools.....	10
Miscellaneous.....	14
Knackers Yards.....	27
Flies.....	2
Inspection of Houses under Public Health Acts.....	26
Inspection of Houses under Housing Acts.....	1419
Inspection of Houses under Housing Acts (Overcrowding).....	1
Inquiries into Cases of Infectious Diseases.....	1
Visits to Slaughterhouses.....	337
Butchers' Shops.....	117
Dairies.....	21
Canteens.....	6
Fried Fish Shops.....	3
Fishmongers and Poulterers.....	18
Food preparing premises.....	111
Grocers.....	221
Greengrocers.....	22
Confectioners.....	123
Restaurants.....	42
Wholesalers.....	10
Clubs.....	13
Licensed Premises.....	53
Bakehouses.....	25

